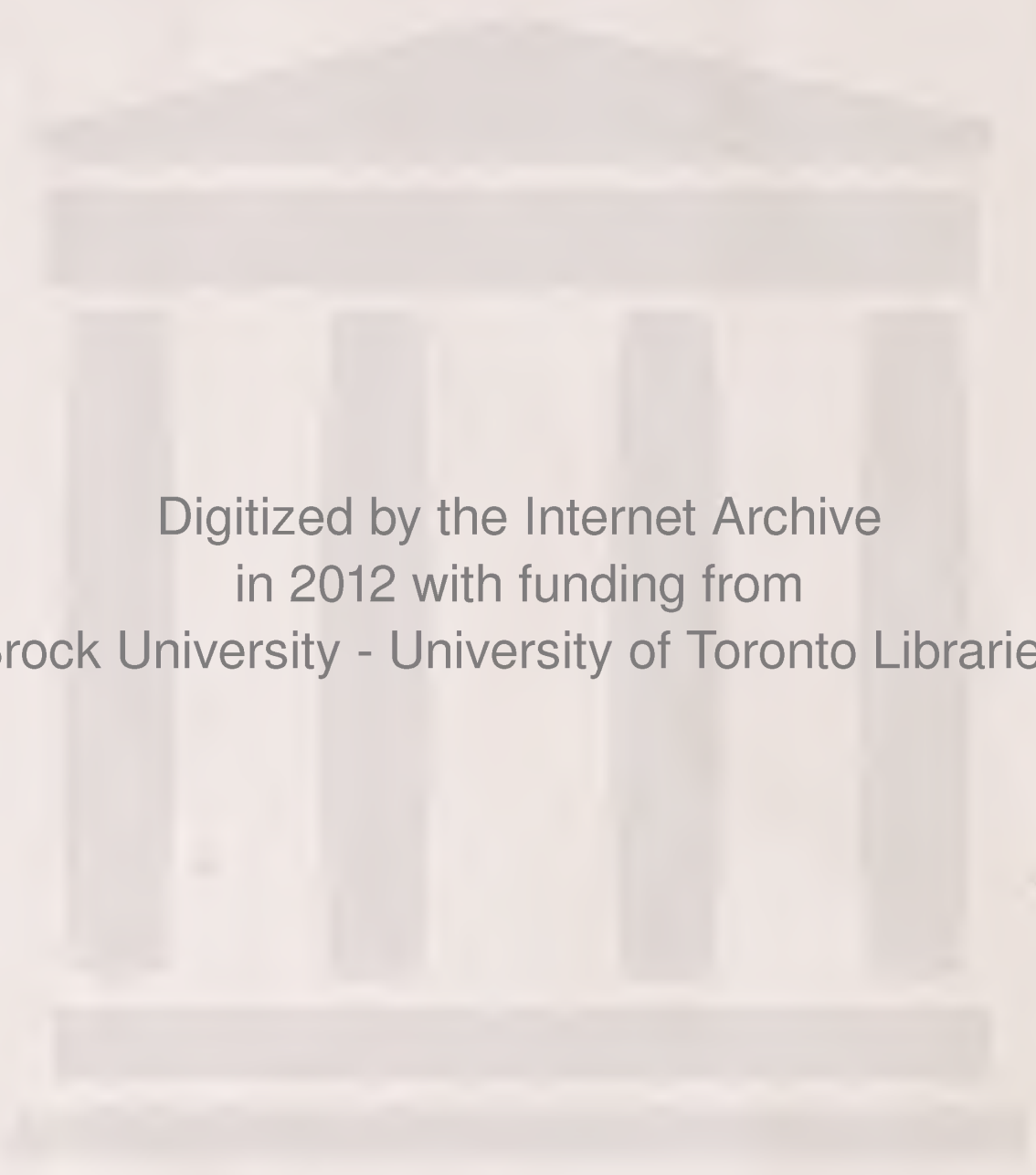




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AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

MANIFESTO

OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING
OF HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA.

The Austrian Monarchy has been compelled by its situation, by its various connections with the other Powers, and its importance in the Confederacy of European States, to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years. Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his Imperial Majesty. A lover of peace from a sense of duty, from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his people; free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandisement; his Majesty has only taken up arms when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous States inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe, a prey to a lawless and absolute Power. To promote justice and order have been the object of his Majesty's life and reign; for these alone have Austria contended. If in these frequently unsuccessful contests deep wounds have been inflicted on the Monarchy, still his Majesty had the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire had not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises; that all his decisions were justifiable before God, his People, his Contemporaries, and Posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1809 would have brought the State to ruin, had not the ever-memorable bravery of the army and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the Monarchy overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honour of the nation and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war; not valuable provinces were lost; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry; a blow which would have been still more sensibly felt, had not at the same time the whole Continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspending all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this war fully satisfied his Majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual States in their own defence, instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction his Majesty foresaw the important advantage that would result from a peace, which, if secured for some years, might check this overgrown and irresistible power, might allow his Monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army, and, at the same time, procure to the neighbouring States a period of relaxation, which, if improved with prudence and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate times. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was only to be obtained by an extraordinary effort. The Emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort: for the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind, as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of a better order of things, his Majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconception of the moment, an alliance was formed which was intended by a sense of some security to reanimate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stranger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which, the community of States can only be considered as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consummation of this union the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object, than a restless struggle after new possessions. Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not only to France, already sinking under the burden of his conquests, but even to his own real personal interest. What authority gained in extent, necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient Imperial Family in Christendom, the

edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation, and of the world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandisement must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of self-preservation—and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years' fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence and concession, when streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction; nor can his Majesty even regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed, the war still raged in Spain, the people of Germany had scarce been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when, in an evil hour the Emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the North of Germany with the mass of countries which bore the name of the French Empire, and to rob the ancient free commercial cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, first of their political, and shortly after of their commercial existence. This violent step was adopted, without any even plausible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form, without any previous declaration, or communication with any other Cabinet, under the arbitrary, and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

This cruel system, which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expense of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in utter ruin of the public and private property of all the Continental Powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity, in the vain expectation of forcing a result, which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable, would have plunged Europe for a long time to come into a state of poverty, impotence, and barbarity.

The Decree by which a new French dominion was established on the German coast, under the title of a Thirty-second Military Division, was in itself sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining States, and it was the more alarming to them as the forerunner of future and greater dangers. By this decree it became evident, that the system which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence,) the system of the pretended natural limits of the French Empire, was, without any further justification or explanation, overthrown, and even the Emperor's arbitrary acts were in the same arbitrary manner annihilated. Neither the Princes of the Rhenish Confederacy, nor the kingdom of Westphalia, no territory, great or small, was spared, in the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary drawn apparently by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries, cut off the middle and southern States of Germany from all connection with the German Sea, passed the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder; and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political, and military lines of demarcation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which one half of Germany was to become a French Province, and the Emperor Napoleon the absolute Ruler of the Continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter, surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier, by the conversion of the city of Danzig, declared a free city by the Treaty of Tilsit, into a French military port, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea coast, and the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe

the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would in every case be contiguous to her Provinces, which, owing to the necessary reform in the financial system which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Russia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unfavourable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other Powers, and with the same disproportion of their relative means, consequently was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His Majesty the Emperor made every effort in his power by friendly mediation with both parties to avert the impending storm. No human judgment could at that time foresee that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the Emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubtful, his Majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures which, in so unnatural and dangerous a conjuncture, might combine his own security with just considerations for the real interests of neighbouring States. The system of unarmed inaction, the only neutrality which the Emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was by every sound maxim of policy wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria could not renounce all participation in the interests of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negotiations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontier. To prepare for war against France would have been, under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence. The Emperor Napoleon had given his Majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results by a skilful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and by conciliatory councils, had not yet been abandoned as hopeless. And with regard to the immediate interest of the State, such a resolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence—that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which with its well known deficiency of means of defence could, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his Majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the word, would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the Emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the Treaty of the 12th of March, 1812, his Majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles: The first, as is proved by the words of the Treaty, was to leave no means untried which might sooner or later obtain a peace; the other was to place himself internally and externally in a position, which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence, and in either of these cases to adopt the measures which a just and wise policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war; the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared, were not called forth for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the belligerents, the Austrian territory was even treated as neutral. The real end and views of the system adopted by his Majesty could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any intelligent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a Captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the Emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian Empire; and a false political view of things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian Power for half a century, and then return victorious. When the magnanimous constancy of the Emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to this dream, it was too late

to repent it with impunity. The whole French army was scattered and destroyed: in less than four months we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the forerunner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The confederacy of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring States. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment, and threw herself into the arms of the Allies. Many greater and smaller Princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their Governments.— Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out in bright flames on all sides.

His Majesty the Emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs, as the natural and necessary consequence of a previous violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interest of the European Common wealth.— Already, in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on the part of the Austrian Cabinet, in order, to dispose the Emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceful policy, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare. These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of the last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe measures of every description that would be necessary, to replace that loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her, to a war, which without any prospect of future indemnification exhausted and ruined her internal strength; that lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the Emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That overtures flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen.— But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the Emperor would hear of no proposition of peace, that should violate the integrity of the French empire, in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self-created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time with menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt; as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the Emperor Napoleon, *not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice.*

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to Peace which this Cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other Courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The Sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer, to Austria's propositions for Negotiation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French Emperor. And when in the month of March, his Majesty sent a Minister to London, to invite England to share in a negotiation for peace, the British Ministry replied, "that they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the Emperor Napoleon had in the mean time expressed sentiments which could only tend to the preparation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his Majesty, the more it was just and well founded.

Austria, however, did not, upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms, the necessity of peace, upon the mind of the Emperor of France: directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished. His Majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible, that Austria must be prepared for war, if her mediation were not to be entirely unavailing. His Imperial Majesty had moreover been long since persuaded, that the probability of an immediate share in the war, would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued; of this the Emperor was

convinced: this conviction was the main spring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negotiation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The Emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe that his Majesty the Emperor, at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian Cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction; and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared, upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage, and decide as a great and independent Power. Whatever the French Government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgement was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his Imperial Majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies. Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May.— That, however the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations, by which the Allied Sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings.— They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves—that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join their confederacy, every independent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow further scope to the bravery of their troops, than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects. For the same cause, and with a view to the development of events, they consented to the Armistice.

In the mean time the retreat of the Allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war, which daily became more interesting to the Emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian Monarchy was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his Majesty, feeling, as the Emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian Monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which she now stood, as equally affecting himself. Already, in the month of April, had the Emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian Cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian Monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France, and of the continuation of the war, and that it now only depended upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of her provinces to its own state; a suggestion which shewed distinctly enough, that no means could properly be neglected to save that power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation.—From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his Majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity. He quitted, in the early part of July, his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negotiation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires; and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the Emperor Napoleon had declared, "that he had proposed a Congress to be held at Prague, where Plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and the other Allied Princes on the one hand; and on the other, Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents, and the other Allies of this hostile mass, should meet, and lay the ground-work of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian Cabinet, which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints.—How, too, such a project could be brought to hear—how from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any generally acknowledged principle—without any previously regulated plan, a negotiation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as

a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be attained progressively; and, in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia, upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian Court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety or happiness, or had imagined that the Continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negotiation which Austria proposed, after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negotiation, for a general and effective Congress for Peace: it was intended as preparatory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future Treaty, to pave the way by a long continental Armistice to a more extended and durable negotiation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would certainly ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian Cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian Courts, animated by a confidence in his Majesty, highly flattering to the Emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed Congress under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the Emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principles the negotiations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his Imperial Majesty resolved towards the end of the month of June to send his Minister for Foreign Affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was a Convention concluded upon the 20th of June, accepting the mediation of his Imperial Majesty in the negotiation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary Continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of the Congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negotiation, it was determined by the same Convention that the Emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the Armistice which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August; and his Majesty the Emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar declaration from the Russian and Prussian Courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden, were hereupon imparted to the two Courts. Although the continuation of the Armistice was attended by many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his Imperial Majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not reject any prospect of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the Convention of the 30th June, was, that the term of the opening the Congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred till the 12th of July.

In the mean time his Majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating by a general peace, the sufferings of mankind, and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British Government. The Emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect unexpected difficulties arose, the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts, and at length entirely refused. This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the Emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed of his disposition to peace, although several of his expressions at that particular period, afforded just reason to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had nominated their Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his Majesty's Minister, charged with the concerns of the Mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favourable result. To that day the Armistice had been extended through the mediation of Austria: the political and military situation of the Allied Sovereigns, the condition of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the Emperor Napoleon was acquainted: he well knew that the period of the negotiations was necessarily defined by that of the Armistice; and he could not moreover conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence

the happy abridgment and successful result of the pending negotiations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his Majesty soon perceived not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but, on the contrary, it appeared as if a procrastination of the negotiations, and evasion of a favourable issue had been decidedly intended.—There was, indeed, a French Minister at the place of Congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first Plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that Plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st July, that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on settling the renewal of the Armistice between the French and Russian and Prussian Commissioners,—an obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the Congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria,—was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the Congress, that the first French Plenipotentiary arrived.

Even in the very first days after this Minister's arrival, no doubt remained as to the fate of the Congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered, and the mutual explanations should be conducted, a point which had already been treated by all parties, became the object of a discussion which rendered all the endeavours of the mediating Power abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the Powers intrusted to the French Negotiator, occasioned a silence of several days. Nor was it until the 6th of August that this Minister gave in a new Declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to form were by no means removed, nor the Negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian Negotiators could not exceed this term; the Congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this Negotiation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his Majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the Allies, wherein the Emperor recognised his own—and finally by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the Emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his Majesty laboured with unceasing perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavours have failed; there is now no remedy, no recourse to be had but to arms. The Emperor takes them up without any personal animosity, from a painful necessity, from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any painful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of tranquility and reason, will acknowledge and justify.—The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whosesoever dominion he may live, in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and their army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions, and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of order and of peace.

Lieutenant Wallis, the friend and companion of the unfortunate Captain Wright, arrived a few days since at the Admiralty, having escaped from a dungeon, in which he was confined in France. He was first Lieutenant of the *Vincenzo*, at the time of the capture of that vessel on the French coast. On his examination, the severest threats were held out to induce him to criminate Captain Wright; and although he was not versed in the French language, he was repeatedly threatened with the torture for his ignorance. On the murder of his lamented Commander, he was deprived of his parole, and instantly placed in close confinement in a prison at Verdun, situated on the river Maese.—After two ineffectual attempts, he at length succeeded in extricating himself from this disagreeable situation. The entrance to his dungeon had two doors, each with a separate lock, which he was compelled to pass before he could reach the outer wall. By the means of false keys he was enabled to overcome this difficulty, and scaled the wall 50 feet in height, with the help of a knotted rope. After experiencing many difficulties, he reached Bruges in safety, and got from thence to Blackenburg, where he obtained a boat, and was taken on board the *Cornwall*, Captain Owen, and reached Dover on Sunday. He represents Bonaparte as "an universally detested, and ascribes his protection entirely to the numerous guard that daily attends his person. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly cheap. The generality of English prisoners at Verdun were well, but from the cheapness of spirits, of a very inferior quality, many of the seamen had severely suffered.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL VANDAMME.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.—Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence from the Army, dated 1st September;—

"On the 28th August, the King of Naples and Duke of Bellune slept at Freyberg, the 29th at Lichtenberg, the 30th at Zülten, the 31st at Saydo.

"The Duke of Raguse, with the 6th, slept on the 28th at Dippoldswalda, where the enemy abandoned 1200 wounded, on the 29th at Falkenhau, and the 31st at Zennwald.

"The 14th corps, under the orders of Marshal St. Cyr, was on the 28th at Maxen; the 29th at Reinhardt Gricama, the 30th at Dillersdorf, the 31st at Lielanau.

"The 1st corps under Gen. Vandamme was on the 28th at Hollendorf, and the 29th at Peterswalde, occupying the mountains.

"The Duke of Treviso was in position on the 28th and the 29th at Pirna. Gen. Pagel, commanding the cavalry, has made some prisoners.

"The enemy retired to the position of Dippoldswalda and Altenberg; his left followed the Plauen road, and fell back by Tharandt upon Dippoldswalda, not being able to retreat by the Freyberg road.

"His right could neither retire by the causeway of Pirna, nor that of Dolna, and therefore retired upon Maxen, and from thence upon Dippoldswalda. All that there were of partisans or detached were cut off. The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian baggage got entangled upon the causeway of Freyberg; several thousand carriages were taken there. Arrived at Altenberg where the road from Toeplitz to Dippoldswalda became impracticable, the enemy took the resolution of abandoning more than 1000 carriages of ammunition and baggage. This grand army re-entered Bohemia after having lost part of its artillery and baggage.

"On the 29th Gen. Vandamme passed with eight or ten battalions the neck of the grand chain, and marched upon Kulm. He there met the enemy eight or ten thousand strong; he engaged him; not finding himself sufficiently strong, had he made his corps d'armee descend; he would have soon overthrown the enemy. In place of re-entering and again placing himself upon the heights, he remained, and took a position at Kulm, without guarding the mountain. This mountain commanded the only causeway; it is high. It was only on the 30th that Marshal St. Cyr and the Duke of Raguse arrived at the debouch from Toeplitz.—General Vandamme only thought of closing the road against the enemy and taking all. "To a flying army a bridge of gold must be made, or a barrier of steel opposed." He was not strong enough to oppose this barrier of steel.

"However, the enemy perceiving that this corps d'armee of 18,000 remained alone in Bohemia, separated by high mountains, and that all the others were at the foot of the mountains on the other side, saw that he was lost unless he defeated it; he conceived the hope of successfully attacking it, its position being bad.

"The Russian guards were at the head of the army which fought in retreating; to them were joined two fresh Austrian divisions.

"The remainder of the enemy's army joined them as it debauched, followed by the 2d, 6th, and 14th corps; these troops reached the 1st corps.

"General Vandamme shewed a good countenance, repulsed all the attacks, penetrated all that presented itself, and covered the field of battle with dead.

"Disorder increased in the enemy's army, and it was with admiration seen what a small number of men can do against a multitude whose morale is weakened.

"At two in the afternoon the Prussian column of General Kleist, cut off in his retreat, debouched by Peterswalde, to endeavour to penetrate into Bohemia; it met no enemy; arrived upon the top of the mountain without resistance, it placed itself there, and there saw the affair which was going on. The effect of this column upon the rear of the army decided the business.

"General Vandamme immediately marched against this column, which he repulsed; he was obliged to weaken his line at this delicate moment.

"Fortune turned. He nevertheless succeeded in overthrowing General Kleist's column, who was killed; the Prussian soldiers threw away their arms, and precipitated themselves into the fosses and woods.—In this strife, General Vandamme disappeared. It is supposed he was killed.

"Generals Cerbineau, Dumaneau, and Philippon, determined to profit of the moment to withdraw, partly by the cross-roads, with their divisions, by abandoning all the materiel, which consisted of 30 pieces of artillery, and 300 waggons of all kinds, but bringing away all the horses.

"In the situation in which affairs were, they could not have acted better. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, may carry our loss in this affair to 6000 men. It is thought that the enemy's loss cannot be less than from 4 to 5000 men.

"The first corps rallied half a league from the field of battle on the 24th corps. A list of the losses of this catastrophe, owing to the warlike ardour badly calculated, was made out. General Vandamme merits regret—he possessed a rare intrepidity. He died upon the field of battle—a death worthy of envy to every brave man."—*Moniteur*, Sept. 8.

Yesterday se'nnight, nine more informations were laid against Mr. Cundy the proprietor of the Pantheon Theatre, by the Lord Chamberlain, on all of which he was convicted in penalties of 50*l.* each. He has appealed to the Quarter Sessions.

TRIAL OF JAMES LEARY, FOR THE MURDER OF EDWARD CLIFFORD.

OLD BAILY, SEPT. 17.

James Leary was indicted for the wilful murder of Edward Clifford, on the 26th of July last, by giving him several blows on the head with a hammer, by which his skull was fractured.

Mr. ANDREWS, as Counsel for the prosecution, stated the circumstances of the case, which were the same as have already been repeatedly detailed to the public, and were proved by the following witnesses: R. Shuttleworth and another proved finding the body of a man in a pond in the brick fields, near Gray's Inn-lane, on Monday morning, the 28th of July; the skull was fractured, and a hat and shoes lay near the pond; the hat was torn through as though by the blow of a blunt instrument.

Mary Burke was then called, and was allowed to sit, in consequence of weakness. She said, I cohabited with Edward Clifford; we had been in England five weeks either the Wednesday before or after the murder; we brought money from Ireland; I got mine by selling a little place; he got his by work and labour; I had but 7*l.*; he had six *l.* notes, one 5*l.* note, two guineas in gold, and 16*s.* in silver, at the time he was killed; he gave me two *l.* notes a short time before. We were sitting in the street when we came out of the waggon; Leary and his wife were coming by, and asked if we came from Ireland; I never saw them before; being a stranger, I asked her where I could find a lodging; I had five children. Mrs. Leary said, as you are so much in distress, I shall invite you to my own bed; I went and lodged there for four days; I had said I was Clifford's wife, which was not true; she charged 2*s.* 6*d.* for four nights. I met with Slattery, who came from the same part of the country; I told him what I paid; he said it was too dear, and that he knew a room to let in Church-lane, and he advised me to take it; I took it, and Slattery was to lodge with me. Mrs. Singleton kept the house. To that room I removed from Leary's; Leary did not come to see us till the Saturday before the murder; he came about eleven o'clock at night. Leary's wife knew that I had money; Leary did not know that Clifford had money till I told him on the Sunday. I asked him what brought him so late? He said, I must let Clifford know he had work for him on the Monday. Clifford, on Sunday morning, went to look after Leary, to know about the work. About seven o'clock in the morning I found Clifford had gone; I thought he had gone to Leary's, but I did not know the way; I asked Slattery to take me; I told him I wanted to find Clifford, and he said he would go with me. I went to Leary's about seven o'clock; I only found Leary's wife at home; I asked her where Clifford was; she said he was there. Leary came in without Clifford; he said Clifford would come in a few minutes. When Clifford came in, I asked him if it was not time to go home? He said, as soon as he had bought a hat, he would go home. We went to buy the hat; Slattery, Leary, and his wife, remained in Leary's room. I do not know the name of the person from whom we bought the hat; it was second hand (she seemed affected when she looked at the hat); I believe that to be the hat. I know it by the little band round it, which my little girl got, and also by the lining; he paid four shillings for it, and changed a pound note to pay for it; he turned upon one side to take out the notes; he counted the notes; he had five one pound notes, a five pound note, two guineas in gold, and the sixteen shillings he got in change. Leary was not with us at the hatter's shop; he went back to Leary's to get Slattery home with us; I do not know whether Clifford knew the way; Clifford had this hat in his hand; I said he should take off the old hat, and put on the one he had purchased; Leary said, recollect, Clifford, I have invited you to dine here to-day; Clifford did not answer; I said he should not; Leary asked me, do you know that this man is going home to Ireland to night? meaning Clifford; I said I never heard any thing of it. Leary said, do not for your life tell what I told you he is to go. I then asked Clifford in Leary's room if it was true (I do not know whether Leary heard me ask the question.) Clifford said it was not true, and asked me who told me? I would not tell him. I took it into my head that he was going, and I said to him, I will not give you your riding coat; he said, laughing out, do, and I will give you my silk handkerchief. We came home, and had our breakfast in our own room; Slattery came with us; Leary was in his room all the time, and I think he must have heard what passed between us; there was not one word of quarrelling. Clifford was in and out till we had our dinner, between four and five o'clock; I was employed in getting up furniture till that time; we went to dinner at five o'clock; Slattery was with us; Leary and his wife came between four and five o'clock; I did not expect them. The wife of Leary had said, if I was uneasy about the beds and the rest of the furniture, she would give me money for them. They came without being asked; I was surprised at their coming; I could not take a bit of dinner: Mrs. Leary was very drunk; Leary was sober; she alarmed me by cursing and swearing; neither of them said what they came for: I do not know whether Clifford eat any dinner; I took no notice of what he eat; I paid for half a gallon of beer; Leary paid for the other half gallon; I was sending out for half a gallon; Leary said make it a gallon, and I will pay for half a gallon; the beer was brought, and it was drunk amongst us; I do not know how long Leary and his wife staid; Mrs. Champion came when they were getting up to go; Mrs. Champion is my relation; Slattery was there too; can't tell when they went, but think it was about eight o'clock; Leary called Clifford out of the room, and Clifford went with him; it was by Leary's desire he went: I

did not hear what was said: Mrs. Champion, Slattery, and I were talking. Mrs. Champion asked me to go and see her son; I said I could not; I remained at home till past eight o'clock, when I went to look for Clifford; I went to the corner of Church-lane; I did not find him: I came back and told the children that I could not find him;—I then went to Leary's room: I saw Leary and his wife standing at the street door after nine o'clock—it was day light; the wife was quite drunk; I asked about Clifford; she said, he was up in the room; I did not go up; I asked who was in the room besides; she said, no one, but that he was tipsy; I did not go up stairs; but sent her to fetch him; she brought him down; I wanted to get back to my children, and would not go up; Clifford was tipsy; I asked him to come home; he said, he would; he, and I, came away together; Leary followed us; he did not tell us he should go home with us; we had only got out of the Court when he overtook us; he spoke to me; he said, he was come to take Clifford to his master; at first he took him to a public-house at the corner of the lane; I spoke against going in; Leary said he would only let him take one glass of gin. Neither Leary nor I drank any thing; Leary paid; we came out together, and then turned into another public-house; I do not know the name of it; I cannot say who proposed going in; Leary turned in first; I paid for the beer to prevent Clifford drawing out his money; I never sat at the table; I am sure I did not; I had nothing hard in my breast; I had no hammer in my bosom; we all came out together: I asked Clifford to go home; Leary said, you appear to be uneasy; my hand and word I will have this man in work to-morrow; I had not been talking to him about my distress; they went on together rather quick before me; I begged of Clifford to wait, and not to leave me by myself; Leary said, I am going to take this man to my master's house to settle against morning; I said it is a late hour to go into a gentleman's house; and especially on a Sunday night;—'twas about ten o'clock; Leary said, take your walks easy, do not distress yourself, we shall be up in your room before you, and have half a gallon of beer. I said no more to them; they left me; we were going up Holborn; I did not know Holborn, but as I heard it called; I never spoke a word to Leary but what I tell you. I went straight home when they left me; I found Slattery in bed; I went to a chandler's shop and got a candle; I concluded if they had been at home I should have seen a light in the window; as I was smoking my pipe it struck twelve o'clock. Neither Clifford nor Leary had come home; Slattery was in bed. I smoked my pipe and went to bed; I did not rest much; I got up at two o'clock; I heard the clock strike; I was awake, and uneasy in my mind, because Clifford was not at home; I then recollected what had been said about his going to Ireland, and I thought he might have done so: I went between three and four o'clock, with shoes, but without stockings, and a handkerchief over my head, to Leary's room; Leary lived up stairs; the street door was open; I do not know whether it was always left open. I found the key of Leary's room on the outside of the door, and unlocked the door, I never had noticed the key before; Mrs. Leary asked if that was Jem; I said no it is not, it is I. [The Counsel for the prosecution, by direction of the Learned Judge, did not ask any questions as to Mrs. Leary's further conversation]. Mrs. Leary was in bed: I did not go into the room at all; I stood at the outside of the door; I then came home; I went afterwards to Mrs. Champion's; I remembered the place where she lived, and asked my way: cannot tell at what hour I got there; I told her what had passed; I went home with Mrs. Champion; I went to my brother first. It was at Mrs. Singleton's house I was first told that Clifford was murdered; I took it into my mind that he had left me, and gone to Ireland; I thought I would follow him; my brother said he would interfere to get me a pass; I heard of Clifford's murder between eight and nine o'clock on Monday morning; Mrs. Singleton was by when the woman told me of it; I went, with Mrs. Champion, and many others to see the body, it was in a public-house; it was Clifford's body; I knew it immediately. From the time he and Leary parted from me, I never saw him till I saw him a corpse; I found Slattery at home, when I came home at night; Mrs. Leary did not know that I had some money; Leary asked me on Sunday, (the time that he and his wife came to my room at dinner-time), whether Clifford or I had the money, at the same time that he told me not to tell Clifford, that he had told me that Clifford was going to Ireland—I told him that I had a little trifle of my own, and that Clifford had his own—I used to carry mine about me—I had it in my pocket when he was dead; when I found him a corpse I thought of giving some money to the men who had brought him in, but I dropped it in my room, and my little girl afterwards picked it up; I put it in the hands of Mr. Lawrence; I might have denied having it before the Magistrates; I gave it to Mr. Lawrence not to conceal it, but for safety; I have been delivered since that time.

[The prisoner asked for a chair, which was allowed him.]

She was cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus, but nothing new came out.

Cooke and Thistleton, the officers who apprehended Leary, stated, that when they went in search of him, they found him at work as a bricklayer's labourer. He was coming down the ladder with a hod of mortar; Cooke went up to him, and asked him where his master was?—He replied, they did not want his master, but they wanted him—he knew about Clifford's murder. On the Thursday following he wished to see John McCarthy, and Thistleton promised he would let McCarthy come to him in the lock-up room, provided they would talk in English. Accordingly when

McCarthy was let into the room, he overheard their conversation. The Prisoner asked McCarthy what he thought of the business?—McCarthy thought the evidence would hang him, and that he believed him to be guilty.—The Prisoner said, there were fifty people who saw him go to work that morning.—McCarthy said, that was nothing, unless he could prove where he was the night before.—The Prisoner said, that he should be lost unless he could get somebody to prove that fact.—McCarthy said, he hoped he did not send for him to get people to swear that.—The Prisoner said, if he could fix it upon any body else, it would save him.—McCarthy replied, if that was what he wanted, he would have him to be hanged as a dog, and none of his countrymen should assist him.

McCarthy was called, who appeared a very correct witness; he detailed the conversation nearly as above, except that he added, that he endeavoured to persuade him to confess his guilt, that the innocent might not be involved, particularly as two of their countrymen were suspected, and the officers of justice were in pursuit of them.

Mr. Heston, the master of the prisoner, identified a hammer found in the prisoner's possession; and Shuttleworth said, the marks in the ground, where the deceased had apparently been knocked down, seemed to correspond with the face of that hammer.

Hyam Barnett proved the deceased bought the hat of him, which was produced.

William Armstrong, one of the keepers of the House of Correction, produced the different declarations of Leary, which were read.

William Slattery swore, that he came to London before the Cliffords; knew Mrs. Clifford in Ireland, and met her by accident in London; Clifford only spoke Irish; they were not in the habit of quarrelling; Clifford often said, that London did not agree with him, and he would go home to Ireland. He never saw Leary after seven o'clock that evening, till he saw him at Hatton-garden; he went to bed at half-past nine o'clock, and did not awake all night; Mrs. Clifford did not speak to him.

The prisoner then put in a written defence, in which he said, he was destitute of friends and of assistance, until some Gentlemen had procured him Counsel; that he did not doubt but that if he had a patient hearing, he should disprove the unconnected evidence against him. He stated that Clifford came to him, as many Irish were in the habit of doing, to know what he was to do; that he was in the habit of giving them meat and drink. In consequence of his being able to read and write, and having been the son of a schoolmaster, they used to call him Mr. Leary: he asked what could be his inducement to murder Clifford? he had never quarrelled with him, and if his money were the cause, he could have easily robbed without murdering him. He said he had always been an honest man, and never guilty of those thefts men in his situation were too often guilty of. He stated that he truly told Mr. Turton the knife was his; but asserted that the evidence given by the Keeper of the House of Correction was false. He complained of the Newspapers as having called his declaration a confession; and of having inserted paragraphs, stating further proofs, as they said, of Leary's guilt: if he made different statements of the proceedings of that night, it was to be accounted for from his having drank a good deal. He complained that the newspapers had raised a strong prejudice against him; but he hoped the Jury would recollect that what occurred in that Court was what should guide them; and the danger of deciding from circumstantial evidence. They would see he alluded to the case of Haggerty. He brought home the hammer as he was in the habit of doing when any tools were left out. He asserted that what Cook and Thistleton deposed to was false: the officers always saying to him, that he would be hanged, induced him to say they wanted his life, and might have it.

White was called on the part of the Prisoner, but did not appear.

H. Ward, a master bricklayer, gave him a good character.

R. Barnsby, a constable, gave him a most excellent character.

W. Diney, a publican, also gave him a most excellent character; he saw him on Saturday evening nine o'clock—he was sober, his wife was in liquor.

Mr. Justice HEATH, after desiring the Jury not to be influenced by any thing they might have heard out of Court, summed up the evidence, and ended by stating, that it was clear that the murder was committed either by Mrs. Burke, or the Prisoner at the bar.

The Jury went out, but returned in a few minutes, and brought in a verdict of—*Guilty*.

The Recorder then passed sentence, that he should be executed on Monday (to-morrow).

Leary, while sentence was passed, did not appear much affected; and after it was passed, he stretched out his hand to McCarthy. He then asked the Judge to allow his wife to have his clothes.

Mr. Justice HEATH said they had nothing to do with that, and directed the Prisoner to be taken away.

Two other trials on charges of murder were expected to have come on: the one of the horse-soldier, who shot a lad, near Finchley, some time ago; and the other of a man charged with the murder of Mr. Steele, near Hounslow, which took place some years back, and for which Holloway and Haggerty suffered execution; but, in consequence of the great length of time that had been occupied by the preceding trial, they were postponed.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of several minor offences; at the conclusion of one of which a circumstance of unusual depravity occurred. A prisoner, whose name we could not learn, was tried for an offence which subjected him to transportation;

and on the Jury returning a verdict of *Guilty*, the villain drew a knife out of his pocket, and aimed it at the prosecutor. Fortunately, his horrible intention was not effected: the knife fell short, and did no harm; but the Court, to mark their sense of the atrocity of his conduct, instantly sentenced him to transportation for life.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPT.

J. Clegg, Newcastle-under-line, mercer. Attornies, Messrs. Benbow and Alban, Lincoln's-inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, Sept. 13, 1813.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.

Lezaca, Sept. 4, 1813.

MY LORD.—I write just to correct an error in my dispatch of the 2d instant: the number of prisoners taken at St. Sebastian's is 670, and not 270, as I supposed.

The Governor has had a communication with Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham, the object of which certainly was to commence a negotiation for the surrender of the place. Advantage was taken of this communication to send him a summons, but he demanded a suspension of hostilities for a fortnight; then to surrender, unless relieved, but to march his garrison into France, with arms and baggage, without being prisoners of war. These conditions were rejected, and the fire, which had ceased for some time yesterday, was recommenced in the evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Champion, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street Within, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

T. Lloyd, Gray's-inn, Holborn, money scrivener. Attornies, Messrs. Meggison and Fairbank, Hatton-garden.

E. Burbidge, George-street, Minorics, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

J. Neale, Shacklwell, drug-grinder. Attornies, Messrs. Jones and Reynal, Lord Mayor's Court-Office, Royal Exchange.

J. G. La Serre, Hackney, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick-place, Old Jewry. John Jacob Rudnick, Minorics, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Gregson, Dickson, and Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Edward Mills, Leadenhall-Market, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Kearsey and Spurr, No. 116, Bishopsgate-street. Samuel Noel, Rio Janeiro, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Egerton, No. 3, Gray's Inn-Square.

H. Shreeve, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, boot and shoemaker. Attorney, Mr. Francis, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

W. Dunlin, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker. Attorney, Mr. Shaw, Chancery-lane.

D. Williams, Abercromby, Anglesey, corn merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-Office of Pleas, Lincoln's-inn.

George Wood and James Taylor, Nottingham, cotton-spinners. Attorney, Mr. Ralph Ellis, No. 43, Chancery-Lane.

A SECOND EDITION of this paper is published every Monday Afternoon, for the purpose of being sent into the Country.—This Edition contains the News of the Day up to Three o'clock—The Markets, Prices of Stocks, &c. Price per quarter 9s. 3d. payable either in advance, or by reference to a House in London.—Delivered (post-free) to any part of the United Kingdom.

Arrived.	MAILS.	Due.
0	Lisbon	1
0	Gottenburgh	2
0	Corunna	0
0	Heligoland	1

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 57½ 58½	Exch. Bills 3½ 2 dis. 1 p.
3 per Cents. Red. shut	Omnia 7½ pm.
4 per Cents. shut	Consols for Acct. 58½ ½

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Want of room compels us to omit the letter of our Correspondent G. G., but we completely coincide with him as to the propriety of making public the names of all the wretches who are detected in underhand measures to enhance the price of that necessary article of life—Bread. On this subject there is a reprehensive, and as it appears to us, a very injurious delicacy too often observed. So far from screening the names of the forestalling Millers, of the Bakers detected in using false weights, or in making deceptive returns of the prices of flour,—we would have the Legislature vote a sum annually to defray the expence of publishing them in every corner of the Empire.

THE NEWS.

L O N D O N :

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

GREAT VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

The *Badger* hired armed cutter, Lieut. MARSHALL, arrived on Friday at Deal, and brings the following most interesting account:—

"The Flemish fishermen have informed our cruiz-

ers, that great battles took place on the 5th and 6th instant; that BONAPARTE made a desperate attack upon the centre of the allies, and broke through it, but that he failed on all the other points; and the consequence was, that he was surrounded, and his army totally defeated."

Another letter from Deal states—"That the Allied Army having concentrated their forces in the neighbourhood of Dresden, had made another attack on that city, with complete success. A battle, which lasted three days, commenced, which terminated in the total defeat of the French, who lost 7000 killed, a great number of wounded, and about 70,000 prisoners! BONAPARTE endeavoured to cut his way through the Allied Army with a part of his troops, but was unsuccessful, and it was supposed at Heligoland, he had escaped individually!"

That a battle has taken place we have little doubt, although the French papers which come down to the 14th inst. say nothing of it. They, however, mention that BONAPARTE left Dresden on the 3d and was absent until the 6th, and they go on to state that he then returned in perfect health, having driven the enemy across the *Neiss*. Why did BONAPARTE return to Dresden on the 6th at night? The mere driving the Allies across the *Neiss* was an incomplete operation, which left them still in Saxony. It may be, that on the 4th or 5th, or on the morning of the 6th, he had a battle with the Allies, was defeated, and made all haste back to Dresden, to collect reinforcements. Whatever may have been the result of the subsequent operations, it is clear the French have nothing to boast of, or their papers which we have before said come down to the 14th must have mentioned it. No firing has taken place on the coast.

Independent of the above most interesting report, in no single period of this eventful contest have we ever had so many important circumstances to communicate to our readers as fall to our lot this week. They comprise, in the Peninsula—the defeat of SOULT by LORD WELLINGTON—the storming of the town of St. Sebastian—and the surrender of the Castle. In Germany—the total destruction of the first division of the French army, under General VANDAMME who disappeared in the action—the defeat of the corps under NEY, MACDONALD, and ST. CYR, by General BLUCHER in Silesia—and the gradual approximation of the CROWN PRINCE of Sweden to the shores of the Elbe.

The *Gazette Extraordinary* contains the interesting details of the storming of St. Sebastian—one of the most murderous operations of this murderous war. The skill of the General was admirably seconded by the resolute bravery of the troops—all, however, would have been ineffectual, had not the unheard of expedient of employing artillery to sweep the breach during the moment of assault, been adopted by Sir THOMAS GRAHAM. This succeeded, and the French were driven into the Castle.

The Official advices respecting the surrender of the Castle have not yet been received, although there is no doubt entertained by Government of the fact. On this subject the Admiralty have published the following Bulletin:—

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 16, 1813.

"His Majesty's ship *President*, Captain MASON, sailed from St. Sebastian's on the evening of the 9th.

"At five in the morning of that day, Sir GEORGE COLLENS sent his last orders and letters on board the *President*, with a private note to Captain MASON, stating—"The Castle will surrender to-day—a salute will announce it."

"Captain MASON states, that at noon a salute was fired, and when the *President* stood in shore, at two P. M. the Spanish flag was flying on the Castle."

The surrender of this strong fortress is an event of the greatest importance. If it is followed, as we expect it quickly will, by the fall of Pamplona, the South of France will be laid open to us, a circumstance which must have a considerable effect on the war in Germany.

In the same *Gazette* will be found the particulars of the defeat of the last attempt of SOULT to relieve St. Sebastian. The Spaniards have alone the glory of this exploit; and this gives us the more pleasure, because we candidly acknowledge they have appeared to us, for some time, more as *lookers on*, than actors in the great operation of freeing their soil from the ruthless invader. If ever they do forget the efforts which England has made to effect this desirable event—the treasure she has expended and the blood she has shed—their ingratitude will merit execration to the latest posterity.

On the theatre of war in Germany a change has taken place since our last number, which we hail with pleasure, as it affords a prospect of the Allies being eventually able to affix some boundary to the ambition of the French Chief. The doubts we ventured last week to entertain respecting the extent of the victory claimed before Dresden, are fully realized—nay, more, subsequent events have given this victory all the consequences of defeat.

Drawing our information, as we do at present, entirely from the French Papers, it seems clear that the Allies having failed in the taking of Dresden by a *coup de main*, deemed it necessary to retire. In this retreat the Austrian Army may have suffered some loss, but nothing like that trumpeted forth in the *Moniteur*. The single circumstance of BONAPARTE returning to Dresden the evening of the 25th, the very day after the battle, is sufficient to shew, either that the Allies retreated in good order, or that he was called from the pursuit by a circumstance against which he had made no provision.

In our last, we mentioned that General VANDAMME was the only Officer who appeared to have been dispatched in the pursuit of the allied army. We now however find, from the French Bulletin of Sept. 7, that he was supported by MURAT, MARMONT, and VICTOR. He was however the first in advance, and his life has paid the forfeit of his temerity. We are sorry that we have only the enemy's account of this brilliant affair. From that however we gather that VANDAMME was totally routed—himself killed—nearly his whole corps destroyed—and the entire of its *material* taken by the allies. Eighteen thousand men is the number assigned him by the French Papers, but we are apt to think his force amounted to 30,000.

Whilst the Allies were thus successful on the borders of Bohemia, a signal and important victory was obtained by the brave Prussian General, BLUCHER, over MACDONALD in Silesia. When the French Emperor hurried from Silesia to relieve Dresden, he left the Duke of TARENTUM (MACDONALD,) to command that part of his army in his absence. There is, however, no doubt, that he took with him the *élite* of that General's troops; of this BLUCHER, who it seems has a force under him of 100,000 men, took advantage, and on the 26th ult. attacked the French, and obtained a complete victory, taking 60 pieces of cannon. Of this event, although the official accounts are not arrived, no doubt is entertained by Ministers, who on Wednesday published the following Bulletin:

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 15.

ABSTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF GENERAL BLUCHER'S STAFF, DATED

"Brechtelstaf, near Jauer, Aug. 26, at Midnight.

"We have to-day obtained a victory. We had made our dispositions to attack, and were going to put them in execution, when we were informed of the enemy's columns advancing upon us across the Katzbach. We instantly changed our plan: concealed our columns behind some low hills, merely shewing our advanced guard, and appeared to act on the defensive. Upon this the enemy attacked with great violence, when we moved forward with rapidity from behind the hills. For a moment the battle was at a stand. We brought more cavalry into action; at last our masses of infantry attacked the enemy with the bayonet, and precipitated him down the deep declivity to the river Katzbach. The Russian General SACKEN supported us admirably. The enemy's attack upon General LANGERSEN'S position was frustrated by our attacking the enemy's rear.—A great deal of artillery is in our hands. It is midnight, and we have not yet ascertained the number. This battle is called the battle of Katzbach."

An extract of a letter which has been received from the head-quarters of the CROWN PRINCE, also says:—"P. M. de SCHARNHORST has passed by Berlin on his way to the PRINCE ROYAL. He brings the news from General BLUCHER, that on the 26th, he gained on the Katzbach, in the vicinity of Golberg, a complete victory over the corps of Marshals NEY, MACDONALD, and SEBASTIANI. They speak of sixty cannon taken and many prisoners. The PRINCE ROYAL being at Buckholtz, it is impossible to have all the details; but the Grand Chamberlain, Prince de WITGENSTEIN, who is just arrived from Berlin, has given us the above particulars, which he read in a letter to General LESROCC from General BLUCHER."

The French Papers which come down to the 14th, as may be expected, make no mention of this victory. They however state, that on the 3d inst. BONAPARTE quitted Dresden, and went again to Silesia, where he defeated the enemy, and drove him beyond the *Neiss*. Now as the *Neiss* is only 60 miles from Dresden, and the Katzbach is 115, it follows, from his own statement, that in the interval between the 24th ult. and the

4th or 5th inst. General BLUCHER must have driven back MACDONALD at least 55 miles, and this we have no doubt was the case; and the French EMPEROR'S advance from Dresden probably not so much to gain a victory, as to relieve MACDONALD from the pursuit of the victorious BLUCHER.

During these active operations in the neighbourhood of Dresden the CROWN PRINCE has not been inactive. The last official accounts left him at Belitz. It will be remembered that OUDINOT, when he began to move on Berlin, had his head-quarters near Luckau, about fifty miles distant from that capital. Whilst he pressed forward in the direction of Trebbin, GIRARD, in order to co-operate with him, pushed a division from Magdeburg to Bruck; but OUDINOT having been defeated at Gros Beron on the 23d ult. and forced to retreat, GIRARD was also closely pursued, and on the 25th was brought to action, near Belzig, by Generals CZERNICHER and HIRSCHFELD, by whom he was routed, with the loss of 3500 prisoners, eight pieces of cannon, many waggon loads of ammunition, and nearly all his baggage. It is besides reported, that GIRARD himself was killed in the action. The result of these different affairs was to put the whole army of the CROWN PRINCE in advance,—to throw back the remains of OUDINOT'S force upon the Elbe,—and to compel the garrison of Luckau, 1000 strong, to capitulate to the Prussians.

Thus on every side have the Allies been victorious. The main army, under MOREAU and the united Sovereigns, threatens Dresden, from Bohemia.—BLUCHER is, according to the admission of the French Papers, upon the *Neisse*; and the CROWN PRINCE is gradually approaching the Elbe from Berlin. The situation of the FRENCH EMPEROR at Dresden, is therefore one of danger, and we fully expect before our next publication, whether the report we insert of his grand defeat be true or not, to announce his having withdrawn from it.

We have deemed it an indispensable duty to give the entire of the Austrian Declaration of War against France, even to the exclusion of more miscellaneous matter. For this we are sure all of our readers, who will take the trouble to peruse it, will thank us. Its moderate, mild, expostulatory tone, forms a striking contrast to the foolish, senseless abuse of BONAPARTE, countenanced and encouraged by our Ministers. In this interesting State Paper the man is presented to us as he really is—possessed of the greatest talents—of the most consummate abilities—all of which, instead of blessings, are changed to curses, by his inordinate ambition. The circulation of this official document on the Continent cannot fail of being attended with the best effects; for, however any individual may be attached to the FRENCH EMPEROR—however he may admire him as a warrior, or look on him with wonder as a man—he never can rise from its perusal without a settled conviction on his mind—that to him alone—to his insatiate thirst for dominion—to his unbridled desire of tyrannising over his neighbours,—is it owing that Europe is at this moment bleeding at every pore.

There is no doubt that an embargo is laid on all the French ports. Some impute this to disturbances in the interior, occasioned by the late conscription of 30,000, which are to be sent to Spain. If there is any truth in the report of the defeat of Bonaparte near Dresden, that is more likely to be the cause.

By the Heligoland Mail, which arrived on Friday, some passengers arrived, who report that Davoust was completely cut off by the force which had been for some time accumulating in his rear. A Swedish corps marching on Hamburg had arrived, it is said, within a few miles of that city, and the inhabitants were entertaining hopes of being again freed from the oppressions of the French. It appears also that the enemy were retreating from Mecklenburgh; that the people of Altona expected a visit from the Cossacks.

The harvest throughout Spain is most abundant, so much so, that it surpasses any thing of the kind within the remembrance of the oldest man in the country. Loaves were selling at Madrid, of two pounds weight, at three halfpence each. The country was infested with wolves to a degree unprecedented, of the most ferocious kind, which the inhabitants attribute to the many dead bodies unburied all over the country.

Sir T. Graham, Major-Generals Alten and Spry, &c. are said to be coming home.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Leith, who was wounded in the assault on St. Sebastian, came passenger in the *President*.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Lundack on the 14th of August.

It is said that a Barrister is at length appointed to preside in the new Court, to be held under Lord Redesdale's Insolvent Act. Much unfeeling negligence on the part of Ministers has been apparent in the delay which has taken place in this appointment.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, September 14, 1813.

Major Hare has arrived at this office with dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:

Lezaca, Sept. 2, 1813.

MY LORD,—The fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the demy-bastion on the south-eastern angle, and the termination of the curtain on the southern face. Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and Sir Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct, and that of Captain Henderson, of the royal engineers.

The conduct of Lieut. the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of the royal navy, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines.

All that was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 30th of August, and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was stormed at 11 o'clock in the day on the 31st, and carried. The loss on our side has been severe. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith, who had joined the army only two days before, and Major-Generals Oswald and Robinson, were unfortunately wounded in the breach; and Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, of the 9th regiment, his Majesty's service has sustained a severe loss.

I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report of this operation, in which your Lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of his Majesty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.

All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under Major Snodgrass, which crossed the river Urumea, and stormed the breach on the right, under all the fire which could be directed against them from the castle and town.

The garrison retired to the castle, leaving about 270 prisoners in our hands; and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that we have possession of that post.

Since the fire against St. Sebastian had been recommenced, the enemy had drawn the greatest part of their force to the camp of Urogne, and there was every reason to believe, that they would make an attempt to relieve the place.

Three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, commanded by General Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irun, by which the approach to San Sebastian, by the high road, was covered and protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under Major-General Howard, and Major-General Lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by General Longa's division encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still further, I moved two brigades of the 4th division, on the 30th, to the Convent of San Antonio, one of which (General Ross's), under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Lowry Cole, moved up the same day to the Sierra de Aya, and the other, on the morning of the 31st, leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights between the Convent and Vera, and Lezaca.

Major-General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division was moved on the 30th to the bridge of Lezaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puertos of Echalar, Zugarramardi, and Maya, to attack the enemy's weakened posts in front of those positions.

The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Audara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, before day-light on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial.—They were driven back, some of them even across the river, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which in the afternoon they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length finding all their efforts on that side fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.

Notwithstanding that, as I have above informed your Lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish army, I am happy to be able to report that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they were so capable of defending their post with out assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that finding the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions on

the flanks of the enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidassoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered Major-General Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and as soon as I was informed of the course of the enemy's attack, I sent to Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 7th division; and to the light division, to support Major-General Inglis by every means in their power. Major-General Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonio, which he maintained.

In the meantime Major-General Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Major-General Inglis.

The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial; and finding that Major-General Inglis had taken a position from which they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the right of the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa, that the rear of their column was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of Major-General Skerret's brigade of the light division, at about 3 in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera and from the left of Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day light, it was made under the fire of a great part of Major-General Skerret's brigade, and the enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable. Whilst this was going upon the left of the army, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Eschalar, on the 30th and 31st. Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie made Gen. Le Cor attack those in front of Zugarramudi, with the 6th Portuguese brigade, on the 31st; and the Hon. Major-General Colville made Colonel Douglas attack the enemy's post in front of the pass of Maya, on the same day with the 7th Portuguese brigade. All these troops conducted themselves well. The attack made by the Earl of Dalhousie delayed his march till late in the afternoon of the 31st, but he was in the evening in a favourable situation for his farther progress; and in the morning of the 1st, in that allotted for him.

In these operations, in which a second attempt by the enemy to prevent the establishment of the allies upon the frontiers has been defeated, by the operations of a part only of the allied army, at the very moment at which the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm, I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of the officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.

The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, will have shewn the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprise entrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the officers employed under him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations of the 31st ult. and 1st instant; and returns of the loss before San Sebastian from the 28th of July to the 31st of August.

Oyarzun, Sept. 3, 1813.

MY LORD,—In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgment on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well the faces of the bastion itself, the assault took place at eleven o'clock a.m. yesterday; and I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at last crowned with success.

The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the fifth division commanded by Major-General Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments as per margin,* and having in reserve the remainder of the fifth division, consisting of Major-General Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade under Major-General Hay, as also the fifth battalion of Cacadores of General Bradford's brigade, under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith commanding the fifth division.

Having arranged every thing with Sir J. Leith, I crossed the Urumea to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batteries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

* One hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, of the 52d regiment; four hundred of the first division (consisting of two hundred of the brigades of Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke; of one hundred of the light battalion, and one hundred of the line battalions of the King's German Legion) under Major Robertson; and two hundred volunteers of the fourth division, under Major Rose of the 29th foot.

The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape-shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp, of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets: so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from the want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge; and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgement for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed in obedience to your Lordship's instructions: and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it; passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of part of Major-General Bradford's Portuguese brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open beach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel McBean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked, and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieutenant-Colonel McBean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of Brigadier-General Wilson's brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Fearon; and that both Major-General Bradford, and Brigadier-General Wilson, had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack.

Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work.

It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 5th division, under the command of Colonel the Honourable Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, supported by the 38th under Lieutenant Colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

The Lieutenant-General then proceeds to mention in terms of the highest praise, the conduct of Lieut.-General Sir James Leith; Major-Generals Hay, Sprye, Robinson; Lieutenant-Colonels Berkely and Gorn; Captains Belcher, James Stewart, Wood, Williamson, Jones, Taylor, Livesey, Pilkington, Halford; Lieutenants Le Blanc and Power; Colonels McCrae, Hill, C. Greville, Barnes, Cameron, Miles, Dean, Hunt, Cooke, Dickon, Sir R. Fletcher, Burgoyne, Delany and Bouverie; Majors Fitzgerald, Hare, Taylor, Ellecombe, Smith; Captains Brackenburgh, Henderson and Calvert.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

T. GRAHAM.

A singular cause was tried at the Gloucester Assizes—brought by William Chamberlain of Nailsworth, as the administrator of his deceased daughter, against John Williamson, Esq. Cirencester, to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage made to the intestate. After a hearing of four hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, damages Two Hundred Pounds—subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench on the point of law.

THE FOLLOWING IS A DISTINCT ABSTRACT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, IN THE ASSAULT OF FORT ST. SEBASTIAN, AND ALSO IN THE ACTIONS ON THE FRONTIER:—

BEFORE ST. SEBASTIAN'S.	
British, killed.....	571
Portuguese.....	189
IN THE ACTIONS.	
British, killed.....	51
Portuguese.....	88
Spanish.....	251
Total killed:.....	1160
Wounded British at St. Sebastian.....	1003
Portuguese.....	594
IN THE ACTIONS.	
British, wounded.....	334
Portuguese.....	386
Spanish.....	1347
Total wounded.....	3646
Total killed and wounded.....	4824
Missing.....	180
Total killed, wounded, and missing.....	4954
Missing Spaniards.....	71
General Total.....	5025

An officer who has arrived from the Peninsula informs us, that the Army of Lord Wellington, in its present state, amounts to 120,000 men, of which 30,000 are Portuguese, 40,000 British, and 50,000 Spaniards. It was expected that Pamplona would surrender immediately after the reduction of St. Sebastian. The garrison had no meat and little wine, but plenty of bread.

The *Coquette*, sloop of war, which has arrived from Santander, brought a report that Pamplona was greatly distressed for provisions, the grain being exhausted, and the garrison reduced to live upon horse-flesh.

The possession of St. Sebastian, merely as a naval station, is invaluable. It is the only port on that part of the coast, by which a safe communication with our army can be maintained during the winter. Orders have been sent off from the Admiralty, for the Guards and other reinforcements about to embark to join Lord Wellington, to be landed at that port.

Advices of a late date from Konigsberg assert, that Prince Paul of Wurttemberg has gone over to the Allies with two regiments of cavalry, and that his example has been followed by many smaller parties.

By a ship which has arrived at Liverpool, we have advices from Montreal to the 28th, and from Quebec to the 31st July. No new conflict had occurred on Lake Ontario, or in its neighbourhood, but both the British and American squadrons had set sail, and a desperate engagement was expected to take place.

Sir F. D'Ivernois arrived on Wednesday morning from the head quarters of the Russian Army. He has not brought however such late intelligence as we are already in possession of. He represents, we understand, the effect produced by the presence and councils of Moreau to be extremely great. He has letters from that General to his Lady who is now in this country.

Mr. Reid has retired from the Presidency of the Bow street Police office, on the moiety of his salary.

On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor summoned a whole tribe of Bakers, &c. before him for making inaccurate returns of flour. Several were fined 40s. each.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, James Hales was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction, for throwing of squibs on the night of the last general illumination.

A Gentleman who was lately returned from a tour through Ireland, states, that in passing through one of the streets in Colerain, he observed an *Orange Garland*, which an Orange-man, who lived in one corner house, had caused to be suspended by a string affixed to another in which a Catholic resided. and under which insignia of reproach the poor unfortunate Catholics were obliged to pass on their way to mass!—In a small town, a few miles from Colerain, the attention of the same Traveller was also arrested by the display, from the window of a house in which an Orange Club was held, of a large flag, on which was represented a frightful and disgusting effigy of a *mangled Catholic, trodden under the foot of King William!* Can we then wonder at the excesses among the lower classes in Ireland, when they are suffered to be persecuted with such insulting provocations as these, without any interference on the part of Government?

The following is the substance of a letter lately received from an Officer on board the English fleet off Toulon:—"Although we are seldom more than 12 English miles from the French Admiral, he has not the civility to send a *Moniteur*. A few days since, twenty-nine Italians brought out the Rear-Admiral's (*Violette*) barge, finely carved and gilt, from his ship the *Commerce de Paris*. They state, that the flag-ships have not more than 600 men on board, and that number is reduced by drafts weekly for the army. They occasionally come out sixteen sail of the line and ten frigates, and when the fleet is out of sight, make a show of chasing the in-shore little squadron. We are almost tempted to try their force. Their ships are magnificent to behold, and in fine weather not ill handled."

It appears by the returns lately made to Parliament, under the Population Act, that there are the under-mentioned Houses building and uninhabited:—

IN MIDDLESEX.	
Building.....	2811
Uninhabited.....	4326
IN SURREY—BRIXTON HUNDRED.	
Building.....	609
Uninhabited.....	827
SOUTHWARK.	
Building.....	121
Uninhabited.....	294

SPAIN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER, DATED ST. SEBASTIAN, 2D SEPTEMBER.

"The enemy made a desperate push on the day of assault on this place, with the apparent determination of relieving it at all hazards. Soult crossed the Bidasson river, and made good his way to within about six miles of our besieging army, then turned towards Irun, knowing at that point he was to meet Spaniards only, and concluding he should easily make them give ground; but to his astonishment, he got by these troops, unassisted, a very complete repulse.

"The assault of this place was the most murderous that can be conceived, and as brave as English history ever told. Nothing could surpass the determined resolution of the British on the attack. The enemy, from traverses on the curtain, and a bastion commanding the breach, opened a most destructive fire of musketry, and the 59th regiment had half its officers killed or wounded. For three hours we held the breach, where, notwithstanding all possible efforts of the enemy, we maintained our ground. The enemy being at last flanked on the curtain, sprung a mine, by which themselves lost above 200 men, and we nearly as many; it was a sight that would have disturbed the nerves of a man who never felt before. The enemy after this fell back at all points, and the walls were swept by the British bayonet. The town was now taken step by step, and at this moment presents a scene of misery language cannot picture. To the everlasting honour of the troops, I do not believe a man has been put to death wantonly, or who resigned his arms. How great a contrast this to the usual proceedings of the French on defenceless persons!"

"AYARZON, SEPT. 4.—You will have heard ere this of the fall of St. Sebastian: it cost us dear, but it is worth every thing we have sacrificed; and being aware that the place was very strong, and that the enemy intended defending it to the last, we were but too happy to hear of its fall. It became indispensably necessary that we should possess it, in order to carry on any further movements, which I trust will ere long be undertaken to favour the Armies in the North of Europe.—The castle still holds out, but it will not afford cover for a large number of men, and must shortly follow the fate of the town.

"Soult made another attempt against our army for the relief of St. Sebastian. It was known on the 29th that he was moving his force against the right, and on the 31st he attacked our position near Vera, at the same time crossing the Bidassoa, near Yrun, where his principal attack was intended, with considerable force. He had 30 pieces of cannon with him, and succeeded in fording the river at first under a very heavy cannonade. This enabled him to throw a bridge of pontoons across, when the remainder of his army got over. His force was between 20 and 30,000 men: to this a Spanish force was opposed, and nothing could behave better than they did. Lord Wellington was present with two divisions in reserve, but he said that he was determined to let the Spaniards have the full credit of repulsing Soult, and they did so most completely. Soult remained in position on the right flank of the Bidassoa on the 1st, and on the 2d we saw his troops marching to the left to resume their former position before our posts, in the Passes of the Pyrenees. During all these movements on our left, we were not idle to the right. On the 31st demonstrations of attacking the enemy were made from all parts of our position, but we found him very weak, and nothing of consequence took place except at the Pass of Maya, opposite to which the French had several camps of huts, which we took from them, and destroyed the whole by fire.

"We are now looking forward to the fall of Pamplona. It cannot, I think, hold out long. They are in great want of provisions."

"ST. SEBASTIAN'S, SEPT. 6.—Since the battles which took place near Pamplona, nothing of any consequence has occurred at the army (the siege of St. Sebastian going on but slowly), until a few days ago, when the French attempted to relieve it; and, for that purpose, Soult made a rapid march from Bayonne, with about 45,000 men. Lord Wellington retired from his headquarters at Lesaca, and after a desperate fight, gave Soult another complete defeat; the Spaniards behaved with the most noble and determined bravery, and had three Generals killed.

"In the mean time, fifty-three 48-pounders completed the breach in St. Sebastian, and a general assault was given, in which we succeeded, after considerable slaughter on both sides. Never did British soldiers act with more spirit and gallantry, overcoming obstacles which perhaps to any other troops would have appeared insurmountable. That part of the garrison which had reached the castle, immediately on finding our troops in full possession of the town, fired shells on it from the citadel, and in a few moments this beautiful city was in flames. A few days after, it was a heap of ruins; and there is nothing now remaining of one of the handsomest towns in Spain to mark the spot where it once stood, but a pile of ruins; the church alone, it was thought, would have escaped, but the flames, which still continue, are fast approaching it. The castle still holds out, and is now being bombarded. It is supplied with water by only one well; yesterday our batteries directed their shot to that part, when the French officer commanding resorted to a method of stopping our fire, unheard of in war;—he placed our prisoners round the well: of course our firing ceased. Only conceive the cruelty of such a proceeding! The plunder taken at St. Sebastian's is said to be very great."

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

DUELING NURSES.—On Friday se'nnight at one o'clock, the men on watch at the office, were called up by a woman, who stated, that she had reason to believe her son (one of Mr. Clark's shop men, at Exeter Change,) was about to fight a duel with his shipmate early that morning; and requested that one of the officers would go with her, and endeavour to prevent him from carrying his *bloody* intention into effect. Whilst the men were calling Nichols, the woman went over to the Brown Bear, and relating the circumstances to the landlady, was informed that, a short time before, two young men had gone to bed there, and given orders to be called at four o'clock in the morning. Nichols being made acquainted with this, it occurred to him, that the parties who had just retired, might have some knowledge of the intended duel. Accordingly, he accompanied the applicant to their room, where she discovered that one of the parties was her dear son *Charles Cope*, and the other his friend, Nichols, on searching for pistols, found in Mr. Cope's pocket a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Sir,—Your conduct towards me I consider illiberal and unjust; I therefore demand that satisfaction due towards injured honour; and insist you will meet me at half-past five o'clock to-morrow morning, on Kennington-common, to settle the business, according to the laws of honour—and in case of non-compliance, I shall post you for a coward—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

"W. SHAW."

"Button Shop—To Mr. C. Cope."

Nichols kept charge of the honourable gentleman and his second, and next morning went to Mr. Clark's, where he found Mr. Shaw, who instantly expressed his willingness to attend before the Magistrate and explain the matter. Accordingly, on Saturday morning all the parties were brought up, when Shaw stated that he had sent the Challenge to Cope for the purpose of hoaxing him, and to ridicule his assuming disposition. Several of Mr. Clark's journeymen, who were in the secret, corroborated Shaw's account. Cope said, that till then, he had treated the matter in a serious light; and on Friday evening had gone as far as Islington, where he knocked up his friend out of bed, and induced him to go to the Brown Bear, that they might be nearer the place of meeting.

The Magistrate asked Cope if he was satisfied; who replying in the affirmative, this ridiculous affair was dismissed.

HATTON-GARDEN.

James Turner was brought up on Thursday, in the custody of an officer, and placed at the bar. The office was very full at the time, of which the prisoner availed himself, and took an opportunity to mix amongst the crowd, in order to effect his escape. Having then left the office, he found he could not go out at either door, as there were some officers in the passage; he therefore opened the door leading upstairs to the Magistrate's private apartments, and concealed himself in the attics, where he was found behind a post, after a long search through every part of the house. He was then brought down, and afterwards placed at the bar on a charge of stealing an umbrella from a shop door in Gray's Inn-lane, and a parasol from a shop in High Holborn; both charges being satisfactorily proved, the Prisoner was fully committed.

Mr. Sale's guineas still remain in a state of jeopardy, the ultimate decision of the affair now being put off until next Tuesday, to afford time to consult the Attorney General on the subject. Of all the gross attacks on the property of the subject we ever heard of, this strikes us as being the worst.

The town of Ramsgate having been for some time annoyed by a great number of vagrants, many of which are gross impostors, means have lately been adopted to remedy the evil, and Mr. Bayley, a constable, had accordingly undertaken the task of removing the intruders from the town, in the execution of which duty on Tuesday se'nnight, and in the act of turning out a blind man and a woman, who it seems were much intoxicated, the former became so refractory, that it was deemed necessary to handcuff, and secure him in the cage, as a summary punishment, in effecting which Mr. B. received some severe blows from the man, particularly one or two on the stomach, but which did not at the moment seem to be attended with any serious consequence. A short time after, however, Mr. B. complained of indisposition, retired to his home, laid himself down upon a bed, and almost immediately expired. A Coroner's inquest has been since held, and several witnesses have been examined, together with some surgical gentlemen, who opened the body of the deceased, to ascertain if any internal injury was the immediate cause of his death. The result, after the most deliberate investigation, is a verdict of *Manslaughter* against the blind man; in consequence of which he has been committed to Sandwich jail.

Baruet Races finished on Thursday, with two matches, there being no plate nor sweepstakes.—Next year it is intended to give a gold cup, to be run for on the first day, and there will be other attractions added, to give eclat to the sports.—A shocking accident happened about two miles from the course, about eight o'clock in the evening: a party of four men, who had been drinking freely, drove against a single horse chaise with such violence as to overturn and kill the horse, the shaft having perforated the groin of the animal. A Mr. Smith and two girls were in the chaise, and one of the latter was taken up senseless from bruises on the head. The great race between Smolensko and Benedick will take place over the two middle miles, in the second October Newmarket meeting. Betting is about even.

EPIGRAM.

[FROM THE MORNING HERALD]

On Lady Viscountess PEACOCK's Orders to her Servant respecting the admission of Mr. PHIPPS' Solicitor.

"Go, John! deny what you have said;
"Say I'm gone far to roam;
"And tell it to that Lawyer's head,
"That I am not at home!"

And here she spoke, upon my life,
Without a fib or fraud;

For in this paragraphic strife,
Her Ladyship's—abroad!

HORRID MURDERS.

"It is our painful task this week to record one of the most atrocious and unnatural murders that ever stained the criminal annals of this, or any other country. The following particulars have been stated to us by a friend as accurate:—Richard Clover, a potter, about 70 years of age, his wife, nearly of the same age, and their son, William, aged 40, lived together in a small cottage, at Rhydylline, in Monmouthshire, near the turnpike road, leading from Merthyr Tydfil to Abergavenny. On the morning of Friday the 3d inst., the latter, horrible to relate, started from his sleep, and, seizing a tram cart axle-tree, killed his aged father, by repeated blows with the same on his head: which being done, he dispatched his mother also, and afterwards repaired to the house of his sister, at the distance of about a mile. On his arrival there, he proposed to liquidate a debt he owed her husband, and produced three guineas in gold, which creating both surprise and anxiety in the husband and wife, they of course questioned him as to the source from whence he had procured the same. This shortly produced a full confession of his guilt, and an acknowledgement at the same time of his having taken the cash from his mother's pocket. He was immediately secured, and on the neighbours entering the house of his murdered parents, a scene too shocking to describe presented itself to them; the old man weltering in his blood on the floor, and his wife nearly expiring on the bed. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but was of no avail. The Coroner's Jury having sat on the bodies, a verdict of *Wilful Murder* was found against the prisoner, who will take his trial at the next Assizes for the county of Monmouth. He, like too many of our modern criminals, attributed this sanguinary and most revolting act to a sudden and irresistible impulse, produced by a dream, that the Devil had appeared to him, and commanded him to perpetrate the same."—*Cardiff Journal*.

Some private letters, received by the *President*, mention, that Soult's loss on the 31st, in the attempt to relieve St. Sebastian, was nearly 7000 men. The Spaniards thrice lost and thrice re-took their batteries.—The last time they followed the enemy to the Bidassoa.

The accounts in the French Papers, relative to the wounds which General Moreau is stated to have received in the late battles before Dresden, and which are said to have been collected from Moreau's valet-de-chambre, state the ball shattered both the legs, which were amputated below the knees. The whole progress of the sufferings of this illustrious and hated rival of Napoleon is described with a minuteness too suspicious in its alleged sources, and too obvious in its interested design; and altogether too well and too clearly adjusted and composed for stage effect, to be entitled to credit. We, therefore, hope that the statement will prove, at least, to be grossly exaggerated.—It is understood and ascertained that the name of Moreau, and the knowledge of his accession to the allied cause, had excited a spirit of defection not only in the French armies in Germany, but among the French people.

A young Hibernian, a few nights since, met a person in the Strand, whom he thought he knew, and who looked at him rather earnestly, when he thus accosted him—"I beg your pardon—I thought it was you, and you thought it was me; but it is none of us!"

The question respecting the sending out of porter in pewter-pots was expected to come on, on Friday, at Hicks's Hall, but as the Act of George I. gives the appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and these are merely the adjourned Sessions of last quarter, the Court would not entertain the discussion, especially as there had been no petition on the subject.

Last week a curious circumstance occasioned a reduction in the price of bread in Exeter:—A baker, desirous of enlarging his business, advertised bread a penny per quarter loaf under the standard; another, unwilling to be outdone, offered his bread for a penny farthing under the assize. This creating an alarm to the trade, caused a company of bakers to announce a reduction of two pence per loaf.

On Thursday the Surrey Magistrates, at the Sessions house, Newington, unanimously granted a spirit licence to Vauxhall Gardens.

Previous to the year 1776, the destruction of sheep was so great, in the wilds of Aberdeenshire, by ravenous animals, as to be computed to be equal to half the whole rents; and the game and poultry suffered in full proportion: at this time a subscription was entered into, and applied in premiums for removing the evil: this continued for ten years, when it was found that during that time, in five parishes only, 534 foxes, 44 wild runs, 57 pole cats, 70 eagles, 2,520 hawks and kites, and 1,347 ravens, were killed, besides many which died by poison, or of their wounds; and sheep have since been in perfect safety at all seasons in those parts.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

We are concerned to have state, that Mr. Brongham was overtaken in a post-chaise a few days ago, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, whilst proceeding upon the Northern Circuit, by which unfortunate accident he received a severe cut upon the forehead, and was otherwise so much bruised as to be wholly incapable of attending to his professional duties at Carlisle.

On Monday afternoon, a private of the Derbyshire Militia, of the name of Adam Hopkinson, was bathing his feet in the sea, near the machines, at Dover, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated his existence.—He was first discovered by one of his comrades, in the act of imploring forgiveness of his Maker, with his hands extended towards Heaven, and almost immediately after expired.

Sunday afternoon last, as Mr. Hawkes, a very respectable butcher, near the Turnpike, Clapton, was riding down the Lea-bridge road, he was overtaken by a post-chaise, coming at a most furious rate, and before he could cross the road to avoid it, was struck on the back by the pole of the chaise, and expired in consequence the next morning at six o'clock.

On Saturday evening, the 11th, about seven o'clock, Mr. Patrick Goulding and his wife were walking on the south Circular-road towards Camden-street, Dublin, when they were called on to stop by an armed footpad, who instantly presented a pistol to Mr. Goulding's breast, and shot him dead. The footpad ran off directly, the alarm was as instantaneous, and the fellow was pursued and taken by some Gentlemen who were enjoying the fineness of the evening in that neighbourhood. The man, it appears, is a deserter from the 23d dragoons, and was armed with a case of pistols belonging to that regiment; his name is Francis Tuile, and he is from Drogheda. On his examination, he said he did not intend to fire the pistol, but that it went off by accident; though his object was to rob.

The four Officers found guilty of the murder, and sentenced to death for the part they had severally taken in the late duel in the Isle of Wight, in which Lieut. Blundel, of the 101st regiment was killed, have been pardoned.

EDMONTON FAIR.—This Statute Fair commenced on Tuesday, and attracted, as usual, a vast body of folks from London and the villages contiguous. The wonders exhibited were in the greater part those seen recently at Bartholomew Fair. Several recruiting parties picked up a number of fine fellows, well disposed to become soldiers. The men parading with ribbons, while the drum and fife, playing

"How happy's the soldier who lives on his pay,
And spend's half-a-crown out of sixpence a day," produced a gay effect, and gave the fair an interesting martial character. This is the only statute near London where men and women servants attend to be hired. Many rustics, assembled for that purpose, brought to recollection the scene in Bickerstaff's Opera of *Love in a Village*. The females appeared peculiarly clean and neat, while the carters, ploughmen, &c. flourished their whips to the best style.

MARRIED.

Mr. Ashby Smith, Surgeon, of Bloomsbury square, to Miss Scott, daughter of Mrs. Willan, widow of the late Dr. Willan, of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Robert Hayward, of Mile-end, to Ann, daughter of Alexander Kincaid, Esq. Edinburgh.

Mr. B. Drew, jun. solicitor, to Sarah, daughter of John Undersell, Esq. of Wandsworth

At the same time, Mr. George Drew, solicitor, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. S. Harrey, of Folkestone.

On Thursday, Mr. Stephen Wilson, of Doughty-street, Mecklenburg-square, to Miss Wigg, daughter of Mr. Wigg, of North-place.

On Thursday, John Watson, Esq. of Pentonville, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Thomas Thorn, Esq. of Islington.

On Thursday, Michael Hankio, Esq. of Tertingsdark, Herts, to Miss Georgiana Yart, of Richmond, Surrey

DIED.

On Monday, the 13th instant, after a short illness, Mr. John Reed, stationer, Wailing-street.

On the 7th instant, after a few hours illness, the Rev. Francis Leighton, of Furd, near Shrewsbury.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, on Sunday last, Mrs. Bridgewater, relict of the late Edward Bridgewater, Esq.

On the 8th instant, at her house in Highbury-place, Islington, Mrs. Cornthwaite.

On Tuesday evening, as B. A. Goldsmid, Esq. of St. Helen's-place, was proceeding from his town house to his country residence, Balham-hill, passing over London-bridge in his gig, accompanied by his brother, he was seized with a giddiness in his head, and the reins fell from his hands. Mr. G's brother drew the gig to the pavement, and in a short time a hackney coach was procured. He was carried back to St. Helen's-place, and died at two on Wednesday morning. Mr. G. was under 30 years of age.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

1873.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Bank Stock	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4
Three per Cent. Reduced	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Three per Cent. Consols.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Four per Cent.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Five per Cent. Navy	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Five per Cent.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Long Annuities	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Short ditto 1778-9	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Imperial Three per Cent.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ditto Annuities 25 years.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Irish Five per Cent.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
India Bonds	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p
South Sea Stock	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 2 p
Exchequer Bills 3 1/2	2 d 2 p	3 d 1 p	2 d 1 p	1 d 2 p	1 d 1 p
Ditto, at 3 1/2 per day.	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Consols for Acc.	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Opium	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.—We have had no arrivals of any Grain this morning, but there being few buyers, Wheat of all kind was very heavy sale at last Monday's prices; indeed, the sales that were effected were so few, the prices can only be quoted nominally.—Barley is 2s. per quarter lower, the demand being very small.—Rye rather dearer, not having any at market but fine new samples.—Grey Peas are 4s. per quarter dearer.—Beans are 4s. per quarter cheaper.—Oats are in demand, and are 3s. per quarter dearer than last Monday.—In other Articles there is no alteration.

ENGLISH.	per qr.	FOREIGN.	per qr.
Wheat, Kent & Essex	80 102	Wheat, American	—
Suffolk	80 98	Dantzic	65 100
Norfolk	76 64	Baltic Red	—
Rye	40 48	Hambro	76 85
Barley	44 46	Brabant Red	—
Malt	84 90	Rye	40 46
White Peas (boilers)	76 80	Barley	42 46
Grey ditto	56 60	Oats, Brew	—
Small Beans	62 66	Feed	—
Tick ditto old	60 62	White Peas	72 78
Oats, Potatoes	40 45	Grey ditto	52 56
Poland	38 43	Small Beans	—
Feed	24 38	Tick ditto	—
Flour (per sack)	84 90	Flour, Amer. per bar.	—

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
English, 5872	317	916	79 2	12	434	3 1
Foreign, 5365	100	—	1887	850	100	63
Irish, —	—	—	—	—	—	—

Flour (English), 3418 Sacks—American, Barrels.

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.

	Weight.	Price.
Peck Loaf	13lb. 6oz. 0dr.	5. 2 1/2
Half Peck Loaf	8lb. 11oz. 9dr.	2. 7 1/2
Quarter Loaf	4lb. 5oz. 8dr.	1s. 3 1/2

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.

Per Stone of 14lb. sinking the Obal.			
MONDAY.		FRIDAY.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	5 8 a 6 8	Beef	4 4 n 5 4
Mutton	5 8 a 6 8	Mutton	4 8 n 5 8
Lamb	7 0 a 8 0	Lamb	5 0 a 6 0
Veal	7 0 a 8 0	Veal	5 0 a 7 0
Pork	6 0 a 7 4	Pork	5 0 a 8 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

Beasts	2,503	Beast	—
Sheep and Lambs	18,700	Sheep and Lambs	—
Calves	160	Calves	—
Pigs	320	Pigs	—

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

MONDAY.				FRIDAY.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hay	3 0 a 5 5	Hay	3 0 a 5 5	Hay	3 0 a 5 5	Hay	3 0 a 5 5
Straw	1 14 a 2 2	Straw	1 15 a 2 2	Straw	1 15 a 2 2	Straw	1 15 a 2 2
Clover	6 0 a 6 18	Clover	5 0 a 7 5	Clover	5 0 a 7 5	Clover	5 0 a 7 5

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

s. d.		s. d.	
St. James's Market	5 8 1/2	Town Tal. per cwt	96 a
Clare Market	5 8	Yellow Russia	93 a
Whitechapel Market	5 6	White ditto	89 a
	16 10 1/2	Soap ditto	88 a
		Staff	84 a
		Rough ditto	60 a
Average Price	5 7 1/2	Greaves	28 a
		Good Dregs	9 a
Imports { Casks —		Curd Soap	118 a
Imports { Bales —		Mottled ditto	114 a
		Yellow ditto	102 a

Price of Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.—Voids, 15s. 6d.
* * The above is the Wholesale Price to the Trade.

COAL EXCHANGE.—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

Adair's Main	49s. 0d.	Tyne-mouth	—s. 0d.
Backworth	45s. 0d.	Tanfield Moor	49s. 9d.
Benton	48s. 0d.	Townley Main	49s. 6d.
Bigg's Main	—s. 0d.	Walker	—s. 0d.
Blyth	—s. 0d.	Wallend	50s. 0d.
Charlotte Main	—s. 0d.	Wallend (Bell's)	55s. 0d.
Cowpen Main	—s. 0d.	Wallend (Bewick's)	63s. 6d.
Collingwood Main	—s. 0d.	Wallend (Temple's)	62s. 6d.
Eighton Moor	48s. 6d.	Wortley	—s. 0d.
Ellison's Main	—s. 0d.	Williamston	52s. 6d.
Hartley Main	44s. 6d.	Wylam Moor	47s. 6d.
Hendon Main	52s. 0d.		
Hebburn	51s. 9d.	SUNDERLAND COAL.	
Holywell Main	51s. 6d.	Bourn Moor	43s. 0d.
Kenton Main	—s. 0d.	Eden Main new	48s. 0d.
Killingworth	52s. 3d.	Newbottle Moor	—s. 0d.
Percy Main	—s. 0d.	Primrose Main	—s. 0d.
Pontop (Simpson's)	—s. 0d.	Rectory	—s. 0d.
Pontop (Windsor's)	48s. 6d.	Russell's New Main	—s. 0d.
South Hebburn	53s. 9d.	Wear Wallend	47s. 6d.
180 Ships have arrived this week: 5 unsold—about 50 at sea: 19 loaded.			

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

	Tuesday.	Friday.
Hamburgh	30 0 2 1/2	26 6 2 1/2
Altona	30 1 2 1/2	26 7 2 1/2
Amsterdam	31 0 2 3/4	30 6 2 1/2
Paris	20 80	Liv. 18 80
Leghorn	58	60
Naples	49	49
Genoa	54	54
Lisbon	75	78
Oporto	75	78
Dublin	43	5

RAILS.

	ARRIVED.	DUE.
Heligoland	0	2
Lisbon	2	2
Dublin	4	2
Gottenburgh	0	2

